

NATIONAL REFORM TICKET.



FOR PRESIDENT:
HORACE GREELEY,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:
E. GRANT BROWN,
OF MISSOURI.

ELECTORS FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

Electors for State at Large—Thos. J. Jarvis, of Tyrrell, and E. W. Pou, of Johnston county.

First District—Octavius Coke, of Chowan.

Second District—Swift Galloway, of Greene.

Third District—T. C. Fuller, of Cumberland.

Fourth District—H. A. London, Jr., of Chatham.

Fifth District—David F. Caldwell, of Guilford.

Sixth District—W. L. Steele, of Richmond.

Seventh District—F. B. McDowell, of Iredell.

Eighth District—Thomas D. Johnston, of Buncombe.

IRREVERENCE.

"THERE MAY BE SOME DEMOCRATS PRESENT WHO ARE REPETANT AND LIKE TO PREACH TO SINNERS. YOU HAVE HEARD OF THE FELLOW WHO SAID, 'I CAME NOT TO CALL THE RIGHTEOUS, BUT SINNERS, TO REPENTANCE.'"

—*Delano in his speech at Raleigh.*

IN THIS FAITH, AND WITH THE DISTINCT UNDERSTANDING THAT IF ELECTED, I SHALL BE THE PRESIDENT, NOT OF A PARTY, BUT OF THE WHOLE PEOPLE, I ACCEPT YOUR NOMINATION IN THE CONFIDENT TRUST THAT THE MASSES OF OUR COUNTRYMEN, NORTH AND SOUTH, ARE EAGER TO CLASP HANDS ACROSS THE BLOODY CHASM, WHICH HAS TOO LONG DIVIDED THEM, FORGETTING THAT THEY HAVE BEEN ENEMIES, IN THE JOYFUL CONSCIOUSNESS THAT THEY ARE, AND MUST REMAIN, BROTHERS.

—*Horace Greeley.*

"We want a President without a party; a government without corruption; a Congress without price; and a Judiciary without politics."

—*B. Grant Brown.*

SPECIMEN OF RADICAL CONSCIENCE.

One of the resolutions of the Philadelphia Convention which nominated Grant, favors the abolition of the franking privilege.

Now, when it is known what persistent efforts have been made in Congress to abolish the franking privilege, a privilege which has been recently so much abused by members of Congress, it will be at once seen of what hollow-heated hypocrisy the party is guilty, when it pretends to favor its abolition.

The Radicals have had a majority in Congress for a long series of years. They have had complete control of that body. They have framed such legislation as suited their views. They could have abolished the franking law without any difficulty.

A bill was introduced in the last Congress favoring its repeal; but it was voted down by the Radicals!

The privilege of mailing matter postage free has been greatly and shamefully abused.

The Radical platform asks for a repeal of the law; but the Radical party in Congress expressly refused to vote for a bill asking for its repeal!

Such is Radicalism! This simple illustration gives a striking example of its insincerity and inconsistency.

Oh! Radicalism! Thy name is hypocrisy!

THE EFFECTS OF EVIL EXAMPLE.

The lawlessness of Gov. Caldwell in trampling down the laws of the land and setting them at defiance, has had a most injurious effect in producing a spirit of disobedience to authority.

The example was a dangerous one and the usurpation deserved and should have received such a condemnation as would have taught our law-defying Governor that the rights of the people could not be tampered with, with impunity.

The recent advice of the Era to the Governor to do his duty and to resist by force the investigation of the charges of fraud in the State election, shows to what extent Caldwell's example has been pernicious, and what little regard for law is manifested by the organ of Caldwell's own party.

Even before any wrong is done—before any injustice is alleged—before any steps are taken contrary to law, the Era advises Caldwell to resist the investigation of fraud, if the Legislature should deem it proper, in the performance of its duty, to make inquiry as to the manner in which the election was carried in this State.

THE CALM THAT PRECEDES THE STORM.

There is now a comparative calm on the sea of national politics.

It is true that the canvass in Maine, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Ohio and a few other States, where elections will be held for State officers in September and October, is exciting some interest; but this is rather like the passing breeze that ruffles the bosom of the ocean. It is but the prelude of that great political storm which will burst in its power and fury over the nation on the fifth day of November. We hear the distant muttering. We see the angry clouds gathering in the political sky. The signs of the tempest are abroad in the land. But now, however, there is a general lull. It is the calm that precedes the storm.

A national contest that will shake the continent, is close at hand. It has yet not fairly begun; but it will soon be in full blast.

That all the State elections which are to take place before November, will exert a great influence on the Presidential struggle, no one will deny; but the most interest centres in Pennsylvania. It has become, we believe, a common saying that, as goes Pennsylvania, so goes the Union. It is conceded by the Radicals that the election of Buckalew, the Democratic nominee for Governor, will virtually decide the Presidential race in favor of Greeley—especially if the majority is considerable. The election in Pennsylvania occurs on the 3rd of October, and that event, if favorable to us, will produce great despondency and gloom in the Radical camp.

In the meantime let our friends everywhere be of good cheer. There is no cause for apathy or indifference.

Let us embrace the opportunity to complete our organization while the sky is serene. The storm will soon be upon us. Let us be prepared to brave it successfully.

THE CHOICE.

The people of the South must make choice as between Greeley and Grant.

There is no other alternative. It must be the one or the other.

The one will do justice to the South. The other will further oppress and trample us down.

The one has been endorsed by the Democratic party. The other has been denounced by his tyrannical and corrupt Administration.

The one is in favor of effacing the bitter memories of the late fratricidal war. The other is opposed to reconciliation and national restoration.

The one advocates an honest and economical administration of the Government. The other has illustrated his incapacity and unfitness for office by a narrow-sighted and extravagant policy.

The one is in favor of preserving the landmarks of Constitutional liberty. The other has exhibited a reckless disregard of Constitutional restraints, and has been guilty of many acts of despotism and tyrannical rule.

The one is opposed to corruption in all its forms. The other is the representative of all the Radical rings that have bled the treasury and plundered the people without stint.

The one is the embodiment of genuine peace, universal amnesty and national prosperity. The other is a symbol of hate, of passion, of sectional prejudice, of military rule, and of centralization.

Which ought the South to choose—Greeley or Grant?

Can any one hesitate?

SENSIBLE ADVICE.

We have rarely come across more sensible advice than the following, which we clip from a late number of the New York Tribune.

These words of counsel and of wisdom are peculiarly applicable to North Carolina, where, for the want of an efficient system of organization, we have seen the victory wrenched from our hands, and the black flag of Radicalism waving in triumph over our State.

Let this advice from the Tribune be heeded and acted on at once, and our State will be so thoroughly organized by November that we can defy the power and corrupt influences of our adversaries, and we will be sure to utterly defeat and rout them at the polls:

1. Don't waste all your strength on parades. Banners, bonfires, cannon and torchlight processions are very well in their way, but they don't make voters. They only amuse the men who would vote for your candidate anyhow.

2. Don't rely too much upon public meetings. They are one sided affairs, which neither develop your own strength nor influence the followers of the opposite party.

3. Don't rely too much upon circulars. Very few voters read them. They are used for kindling and shaving paper. Besides, the Grant party has abused the system to such an extent that a man distrusts whatever comes to him in that shape.

4. Don't waste your money on Champagne, Chauder Clubs, and other frauds. This is a great season for impetuous political suckers. Be as civil as you please, but show them the door.

5. Organize the party thoroughly by districts, in every city, village and township of the United States. If there is no local organization where you live, get together a few of your neighbors and form one.

6. As soon as a Club is formed appoint active canvassers to visit every house. Thus every man who believes in the principles of our party can be enrolled, and the wants of every district can be ascertained.

7. Have district meetings at regular times, so that the spirit and interest of

the members may be sustained by association. Never mind gatherings for buncombe, but meet often for business. Put your clubs into communication with the county or State associations, and report, and your strength.

8. Do these things at once. Begin your local clubs to day. The opposite party is active and well disciplined, and we are not. We have a great deal of lost time to make up, and only a little while to do it in. With energetic and well directed effort, our victory in November is certain; but the prize will be snatched from our hands, if we do not rouse ourselves in season.

A REQUEST.

We would be glad to get the full name and Post Office address of every member elect to the Legislature, so that we may publish a correct list for the information of the public. The first list published by us was very inaccurate, although we notice it continues to be copied by our contemporaries.

Will not some friend in each County send us the desired information concerning his own member or members?

CHEAP NOTORIETY.

If notoriety is what Col. Blanton Duncan desires, he must be abundantly gratified.

The newspaper slashings he is receiving on every hand, must be to him a source of pure delight and extreme felicity.

He is catching it every where; and the flashes of wit and ridicule, that are hurled at him and his so-called Straight-Out Convention, must be highly amusing to the public, if not very gratifying to the object at which the shafts are aimed.

It would seem from the strictures of some of our Democratic co-temporaries that this Duncan has not borne his faculties so meek, nor been so clear in his great office for his virtues to "plead like Angels, trumpet-tongued, against the deaf damnation of his taking off."

The following extract from the Louisville Journal takes him off pretty effectually, and administers to the leader of the Straight-Outs some very well directed thrusts:

A DANIEL COME TO JUDGMENT.

Colonel Blanton Duncan has obtained a coveted notoriety and prominence to which he is by no means entitled. Neither his capacity nor his influence is sufficient to make him conspicuous, and nothing but the luminous vapors of a putrefying Bourgeoisism could have shed light enough about him to enable the public eye to penetrate his political obscurity. He has risen where it was not difficult to rise. Finding the noisome air about an old corpse combustible, it was easy to inflame it; finding bigotry blind and without a guide, it was easy for him to lead it; finding himself in the midst of a nest of venomous old fogies who were sorely in need of a pilot, it was not difficult for him to get into service.

In a nation of the blind, says the French proverb, "the one-eyed man is king." By the favor of a small platoon of sordid and disappointed old political scolds, and by the energy of a morbid passion for notoriety, he has engineered himself into prominence. It would be difficult to find a heresy too absurd to have apostles, and when a creed is so foolish as to become its representative. "He that contradicts acknowledged truth," says Dr. Johnson, "will always have an audience; he that vilifies established authority will always find abettors."

It would be difficult, however, for this Bourgeois movement to have fewer supporters and yet afford an illustration of this truth, for there is hardly a platform that could be framed which would not command more numerous and respectable supporters.

The dreamy vagaries of Plato or the politics of Filmer would command more adherents, if properly presented. It is soothing to hoary heads and political haggards to know that they have at last a party, however small, which can guide and control. It is something to be the nominee of a juvenile debating club. Flattery from any source is comforting to the old sores of disappointed ambition. It is not surprising that Mr. Duncan should jump around like a parched pea in the headquarters of the untried, telling the New York Herald correspondent how Louis Napoleon took notice of him, how the Duke Alexis gave him his autograph to a member of his family, and how an old-line Democrat of Texas compliments him upon his organizing a great party for a great convention—a party which is to "sweep the country in November."

Mr. Duncan during the public eye. It is not recorded that he killed and ate people during those murderous and hungry times. Since the war we have not heard of his becoming eminent in the field of politics which he has chosen, until within the past few weeks.

Before that time his chief claim to statesmanship and political acumen seems to have been evinced in his connection with the Bainbridge recommendation for office, and in the progressive editorials which he wrote for the Louisville Ledger. But he has at last risen, and like a cork upon the pond, maintains his position upon the surface. It is unnecessary to comment upon the party he represents. "What," says Pope, "must be the priest when the monkey is a god?" What, let us ask, must be the organization that has Duncan for its head?

—*[For the Daily News, Mechanics—Education—Ac.]*

GENTLEMEN:—Unaccustomed as I am to the use of the pen, I must confess my timidity in approaching a subject fraught with so much interest to the North Carolina public, which nevertheless, is of such vital importance. The mechanics of Raleigh seem to have waked up at last, and I proud to learn that an effort is now on foot looking to formal organization. The entire public must at a glance, see the importance of such a move. When we cast our eyes abroad and see what is going on elsewhere, we are taken with astonishment at the backwardness of North Carolina mechanics. Organization amongst this

class of men in Europe is considered of such great importance that to disorganize, would endanger the successful future of the most valuable science in mechanism. In other States of this Union, the improvement, regularity and system already effected through organization, has deservedly merited universal remark. In fact, it is easier to imagine than to describe the thousand and one benefits arising from such action amongst mechanics, when actuated by proper motives. That such is not the case in the present instance, is hard to believe, considering how vastly important it is, that North Carolina mechanics at once take a decided stand.

Now the question naturally arises, why is it, that at this age of our history, we manifest so little concern in our own interest? And why are we to-day so disinclined, so unacquainted with each other, and so lacking in good system? I will give what, in my estimation, comprises a few of the most important reasons.

First, the great cause is a total lack of education, the means by which it is to be obtained, and a desire on the part of mechanics to receive it when opportunity affords. This, no one will attempt to deny. Second, our representatives to the State Legislature, in whose hands are the educational interests, have ever been almost without exception, men from other walks in life, and for some unaccountable reason have never thought of it sufficient importance to give the matter of education a passing thought. Third, the North Carolina capitalists have, during our entire past history, blindly followed other pursuits to the total neglect of manufacturing, thus depriving the mechanic of the only resource upon which he could rely to educate his children.

With shame be it said nevertheless, that North Carolina capital has in many cases, actually been sent to other States for manufacturing purposes. I will mention no other reason which I will call last, but not least, and which I am sorry to say has much to do with our present embarrassment.

The miserable grovelling demagogue calling himself "politician" and statesman," (thank God there are in North Carolina many honorable exceptions!) have ever made it a specialty, by manipulation and other vile means, to decoy the unsuspecting mechanics into the degrading capacity of curbstone "bullies," shop-door "talkers," "ruffians," "Bushman," "hedge-row" "ruffians," and the like, causing them to neglect their families and business till in thousands of instances, poverty led to degradation and crime, from which rarely ever escape.

If the unfortunate mechanic would only stop here it would do, but no. We find to our sorrow that now and then one imagines himself "called" to preach politics, and finding himself possessed of some little native talent, (and in many cases but little,) he at once swells up with a big speech to be delivered at the "first meeting," whether called on or not. By thus meddling in what he does not understand, he becomes a ridiculous "laughing stock" and brings shame on himself and his friends. Add to all this, social ostracism on one side, foreign competition on the other, idleness for lack of business, and what is worse still, a reduction of wages far below the standard of other States, and we have a fair idea of the very limited means of education amongst mechanics. Should it happen however, (which is seldom the case) that through good fortune a mechanic is able, and does educate his sons, the inevitable result in North Carolina is, that at once form false notions of "aristocracy," shun those who should be their associates, seek the company of such as hate their origin, acquire a limited knowledge of some one of the "professions," and for lack of proficiency and a disposition to acknowledge their own sphere, pass their days in fruitless efforts to gain a livelihood. The cause of this is, that society, so called, has drawn a cruel line of distinction to the exclusion of mechanics which does not exist in other States, where they form a large part of what is termed the influential class.

There, the daughters of mechanics are so thoroughly accomplished, as to be able to afford pleasant entertainment for the most fastidious in society. Their sons through proficiency obtained in well regulated "public schools," display a power and eloquence which not infrequently elevates themselves to the highest pinnacle of fame, and affords an independence which defies all opposition.

And yet these "boys" never deem it a disgrace to follow their fathers' occupation or trade.

For all these difficulties, North Carolina has but one remedy, and that is a regular organized plan established by legislative enactment, not for a few months in the year simply, for perpetual schools, with, if necessary, law to enforce attendance. And I ask, what better can our Legislature make in the interest of North Carolina than this?

The present system of no school, not only drives mechanics from the State, but prevents thousands from coming amongst us who with their superior attainments, would at once develop our unbounded resources, and thus relieve the State of her great indebtedness. I challenge contradiction to show that this happy result can be effected in any other way with as little embarrassment to the people. We have only to look abroad as before stated, and we see other States much younger, and with comparatively no resources, but who educate their mechanics, and the result is plain to be seen. They remove every obstacle in the way of prosperity, meet every difficulty, and there is no mechanical achievement they will not undertake at any cost. Think of it, Statesmen! Generous Philanthropists, think of it; and give your influence to this great enterprise so long neglected in our good old State. Bring its keen necessities to your own houses and firesides, and you will thereby be induced to do a noble work. The mechanic feels so deeply in this matter, that he would almost barter his children for their education, for educated slavery is preferable to a mockery at independence possessed in ignorance. Reflect upon it; and to afford pleasant entertainment for the most fastidious in society, have deservedly merited universal remark. In fact, it is easier to imagine than to describe the thousand and one benefits arising from such action amongst mechanics, when actuated by proper motives. That such is not the case in the present instance, is hard to believe, considering how vastly important it is, that North Carolina mechanics at once take a decided stand.

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The present system of no school, not only drives mechanics from the State, but prevents thousands from coming amongst us who with their superior attainments, would at once develop our unbounded resources, and thus relieve the State of her great indebtedness. I challenge contradiction to show that this happy result can be effected in any other way with as little embarrassment to the people. We have only to look abroad as before stated, and we see other States much younger, and with comparatively no resources, but who educate their mechanics, and the result is plain to be seen. They remove every obstacle in the way of prosperity, meet every difficulty, and there is no mechanical achievement they will not undertake at any cost. Think of it, Statesmen! Generous Philanthropists, think of it; and give

LINES.

BY FATHER RYAN.
Weary hearts! weary hearts! by the cares of life oppressed,
We are wandering in the shadows—ye are sighing for a rest;
There is darkness in the heavens, and the earth is black below,
And the joys we taste to-day may to-morrow turn to woe.
Weary hearts! God is Rest.

Lonely hearts! lonely hearts! this is but a land of grief;
Ye are pining for repose—ye are longing for relief;
What the world hath never given—kneel, and ask of God above,
And your grief shall turn to gladness—if you lean upon His love.
Lonely hearts! God is Love.

Restless hearts! restless hearts! ye are toiling night and day,
And the flowers of life all withered, leave but thorns along your way;
Ye are waiting—ye are waiting, till your toiling shall cease,
And your weary restless heart is a sad—sad prayer for peace.
Restless hearts! God is Peace.

Broken hearts! broken hearts! ye are desolate and lone,
And low voices from the Past o'er your present ruins moan!
In the sweetest of your pleasures there was bitterest alloy,
And a starless night hath followed on the sunset of your joy,
Broken hearts! God is Joy.

Homeless hearts! homeless hearts! through the dreary, dreary years,
Ye are lonely, lonely wanderers, and your way is wet with tears;
In bright or blighted places, wherever you may roam,
Ye look away from earth-land, and ye murmur "where is home?"
Homeless hearts! God is Home.

J. H. SEPAK, W. J. HICKS, J. B. GAYLE,
SEPAK, HICKS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF, AND DEALERS IN,

MACHINERY and PLOWS

Steam Engines, Saw Mills, Farm Machinery, &c.,

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Brass and Iron Castings, of all Descriptions, made to Order.

Would call attention of the public to their

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All sizes and lengths for Hand and Power.

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Something New, Good and Cheap.

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THE BEST GIN IN USE

This Gin, manufactured by O. W. Massey,

Macon, Ga., will pick faster and cleaner

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The roll is not proof, and is fully warranted

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FIRST-CLASS BOOTS AND SHOES

After the latest Parisian modes.

My prices are generous and reasonable,

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Lasts made to suit the foot. Promptness

and dispatch in filling an order, and relief

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ask a call, as I am sure that both in

Prices and Workmanship I can give satisfaction.

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